

men highly polished, thinly hairy, margins of tergites inconspicuously pallid; second to fourth tergites with conspicuous light hair at sides of base, the microscope shows that this hair is strongly plumose.

California: San Miguel Island, July 30 (Cockerell). Related to *H. nigricalis* Vachal, but more robust, with more shining disc of mesothorax, and entirely black antennæ. On account of the clear, quite colorless wings, it cannot be associated with *H. pacificus* Cockerell or *H. truncatus* Robertson. It is not *H. cooleyi* Crawford (which I took in Santa Barbara) which has much yellow on the mandibles. *H. arctous* Vachal has a yellow spot on tubercles; *H. kincaidii* Cockerell has the clypeus all black; *H. pullilabris* Vachal has the labrum black.

The holotypes of the new species will be placed in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences at San Francisco.

THE EFFECT OF STYLOPIZATION ON ANDRENA PORTERAE COCKERELL

(Hymenoptera)

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Few andrenid bees are more strongly sexually dimorphic than *Andrena porterae* Cockerell. The sexes are so unlike that they were originally described as distinct species^{1,2} and remained unassociated until field observations suggested their identity. In addition to differences in general form and structure of mandibles, antennæ, legs, and abdomen, the females have the integument and pubescence entirely black. The male (first described as *Andrena leptanthi* Vier. and Ckll.) is brown, with the clypeus bright yellow, the pubescence pale brownish. Whatever doubt may have remained with regard to the identity of the sexes of *porterae* may now be dispelled by the capture of a styloped female exhibiting a partial reversal of secondary sexual characters. In color, structure of posterior pair of legs, and proportions of the antennal segments the example is more or less

¹ Cockerell, T. D. A., 1900, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 5:401, ♀

² Viereck and Cockerell, 1904, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 14:27, ♂

intermediate between the normal male and the normal female.³ The individual may be described as follows:

Size and form of typical female; integument dark brown; pubescence of head dark brownish, that of thorax and abdomen brown, of posterior metatarsi and tibial scopæ pale brownish; clypeus with a large, irregular, bright yellow, median spot; first segment of flagellum shorter than the three following together (in the normal female it is as long as or slightly longer than the three following, in the normal male it is but little longer than the two following together); tibial scopa thinner than usual, the hairs of the dorsal margin mostly shorter than the width of the tibia (rather than distinctly longer than the width of the tibia).

Described from an example taken at West Walker River, Inyo County, Calif., elevation 6,000 feet, on May 16, 1937, at flowers of *Ribes*, by Mr. Charles D. Michener, who very kindly presented it to the writer. The specimen has been parasitized by a male *Stylops*. A second female, captured at the same time and bearing a female parasite, exhibits no reversal of sexual characters. Apparently neither specimen was making any attempt to collect pollen since the scopæ of both females were devoid of pollen grains.

NOTE ON THE DISPERSION OF PSEUDOSCORPIONS

Recently while collecting moths at an electric light, I observed that an occasional moth had what seemed to be a particle of dirt attached to its tibia. In removing one it seemed to be attached by a stalk. When removed and examined with a glass, to my surprise I found it to be a pseudoscorpion. The specimen has been preserved and is now in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.—F. E. Blaisdell, Sr.

The double number 1 and 2 of the Pan-Pacific Entomologist was mailed May 4, 1937; No. 3 was mailed September 14, 1937, and No. 4 on December 17, 1937.

³ For a discussion of the effects of stylopization on Aculeate Hymenoptera cf: Salt, G., 1927, Jl. Exp. Zool., 48:223-319, pls. 1-6.